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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/783,726	02/14/2001	Mihal Lazaridis	555255012190	7167

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EXAMINER

EDELMAN, BRADLEY E

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2153

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DATE MAILED: 09/25/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Applicati n No.

09/783,726

Applicant(s)

LAZARIDIS ET AL.

Examiner

Bradley Edelman

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 August 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 45-61 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 45-61 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 14 February 2001 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 4-16, 19
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

This action is in response to Applicant's pre-amendment filed on August 22, 2002. Claims 45-61 are presented for further examination.

35 USC 105 Requirement

1. Applicant's response to the 35 USC 105 requirement has been received and is sufficient to satisfy Examiner's request for information.

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the steps claimed must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

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3. Claim 53 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. Claim 53 includes the limitation that a desktop computer system controls whether the software program at the server is enabled to encrypt electronic mail messages to a particular wireless mobile device. While the specification mentions that "redirector program 12 could compress the original message A, could compress the message header, or could encrypt the entire message A to create a secure link to the mobile device," it does not describe how the compression or encryption is enabled (i.e. turned on or off). Therefore, because the claimed subject matter was not described in the specification at the time of filing in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to make and/or use the encryption enablement function of the invention, the claim must be canceled or amended as appropriate.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 45-48, 50-52, 54, 56, and 60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adler et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,157,630, hereinafter "Adler"), in

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view of Ross, Jr. (U.S. Patent No. 5,812,671, hereinafter "Ross"), and additionally in view of what was well known in the art at the time the invention was made.

In considering claim 45, Adler discloses a method for forwarding electronic mail messages from a messaging server to a plurality of wireless mobile devices, comprising the steps of:

Receiving the electronic mail messages at a messaging server and storing the electronic mail messages in a message store having a plurality of mailboxes, wherein each of the plurality of wireless mobile devices is associated with at least one of the plurality of mailboxes (col. 3, lines 40-51; col. 4, lines 20-25);

Monitoring the plurality of mailboxes using a software program that detects the received messages (inherent in an e-mail server);

Addressing each of the electronic mail messages using an internet address associated with a gateway computer system that couples the Internet to a wireless network and a wireless network address associated with one of the plurality of wireless mobile devices (col. 2, lines 43-45; col. 4, lines 39-43; Fig. 2);

Transmitting the electronic mail messages to the gateway computer system via an internet connection, routing the messages from the gateway to the wireless network, transmitting the messages from the wireless network to the plurality of wireless mobile devices, and receiving the messages at the mobile devices (col. 2, lines 43-45; col. 4, lines 39-43; Fig. 2).

However, Adler fails to disclose that the software detects the received messages using a MAPI, and Adler further fails to disclose that the messages are encrypted, and

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that the encrypted messages are then decrypted at the mobile device. Nonetheless, encrypting messages to be sent across a network, and decrypting them at the destination device is well known, as evidenced by Ross. Furthermore, Examiner takes official notice that the use of MAPI in electronic messaging systems is well known.

Regarding encryption, in a similar art, Ross describes a system for sending messages across a network, wherein the messages are encrypted at a gateway device before being sent across the network to the destination device (col. 3, lines 11-23) and wherein the messages are then decrypted at the destination device (col. 3, lines 61-64). Given the teaching of Ross, a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of encrypting the messages sent in the system taught by Adler, to increase the security of the system.

Regarding MAPI, Examiner takes official notice that using a MAPI to detect messages in an e-mail mailbox is well known. Applicant's specification further supports this assertion, on page 13, lines 17-18, where it is admitted that Microsoft has developed its own MAPI for use in an e-mail host system. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to use a MAPI such as Microsoft's MAPI in the e-mail server taught by Adler, to make the system usable with a standard e-mail program such as the Microsoft Exchange e-mail program.

In considering claim 46, although neither Adler, nor Ross disclose compressing the messages sent over the network, Examiner takes official notice that compression of network messages is well known. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person having

ordinary skill in the art to compress the messages prior to transmission to the gateway, and to decompress the messages at the mobile device, in order to increase available bandwidth of the network.

In considering claim 47, Adler further discloses providing a plurality of user profiles for each of the wireless mobile devices, the profiles including the wireless address associated with the wireless mobile devices, and a filter list for blocking certain electronic mail messages from being forwarded to the wireless mobile device (col. 4, lines 20-25, 48-62).

In considering claim 48, Adler further discloses transmitting a command message from the wireless device through the gateway to the server software program, which message adds an e-mail sender to the filter list so that messages from the sender are blocked from being forwarded to the wireless device (col. 6, lines 36-64).

In considering claim 50, Ross further discloses storing an encryption key at the server for each of the destination devices, and using the key for each of the destination devices to encrypt detected messages (col. 3, lines 8-23).

In considering claim 51, Adler further discloses, or at least suggests, generating electronic messages at the mobile device, sending them through the gateway to the server, and transmitting the messages from the mailboxes to message recipients,

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wherein the messages are addressed using the user's e-mail address (the "reply" button would perform these functions, col. 5, line 65). Although the system taught by Adler doesn't disclose storing the reply messages at the server, Examiner takes official notice that storing, at the e-mail server, replies and other messages generated at a personal computing device is well known in the art. E-mail programs such as Microsoft Exchange, Yahoo Mail, and others, include a function for storing sent messages at the e-mail server. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to store the messages at the server in case a user wanted to review the previously sent messages.

In addition, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to include the reverse encryption steps as the steps taught by Ross, to allow secure message transmission in both ways across the network, thus increasing security of the system.

In considering claim 52, Adler further discloses providing a plurality of desktop computer systems in communication with the messaging server and the software program, and controlling the operation and configuration of the software program using one of the desktop systems (col. 3, line 40 – col. 4, line 10).

In considering claim 54, Adler further discloses that the wireless devices are pagers (col. 2, line 17).

In considering claim 56, the MAPI would inherently be associated with the messaging server.

In considering claim 60, Adler further discloses transmitting only a first portion of a received e-mail to one of the wireless mobile devices, receiving the first portion at the wireless mobile device, transmitting a command message from the device to the software program to forward a second portion of the message to the wireless device, and in response, addressing and transmitting the second portion of the received e-mail to the wireless device (col. 5, lines 3-10). Again, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to encrypt the messages, as taught by Ross, in order to improve security of the system.

5. Claims 49 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adler, in view of Ross, and further in view of MobileVision and Dunker (Mobile Vision User Manual, CE Software, Inc., 1995, hereinafter "MV"; and Dunker, CE Software Announces MobileVision, CE Software, Inc., 1995, hereinafter "Dunker").

The MobileVision (MV) reference and the Dunker reference have been combined, as they both describe elements of the same invention.

In considering claim 49, although the system taught by Adler discloses that the electronic mail messages may initially include attachments, it fails to disclose determining whether an attachment is of the type that can be received and displayed at a particular mobile device, and if so, then transmitting the attachment from the software

program to the wireless mobile device. Nonetheless, this feature is well known, as evidenced by MV and Dunker. In a similar art, MV and Dunker, disclose an e-mail system for forwarding messages from a wired server to a wireless computing device, wherein the system determines whether an attachment is of the type that can be received and displayed at a particular mobile device, and if so, then transmitting the attachment from the software program to the wireless mobile device (MV, p. 4-32 - "Enclosure" rules). A person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of including such attachment processing steps in the system taught by Adler, so that important attachments that could be received at the mobile device would be sent immediately. Thus it would have been obvious to include this attachment feature in the system taught by Adler and Ross. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to also encrypt the attachments before sending, so that the attachments could not be viewed by a third party source.

In considering claim 53, Dunker and MV further disclose that the desktop system is able to control whether the software program is enabled to monitor, address, and transmit electronic mail messages to a particular wireless mobile device (Dunker p. 1, paragraph 5; MV, p. 4-22, 4-26). It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to also allow control of encryption, so that messages not requiring a secure transmission could be sent without spending the additional bandwidth required for encryption (thereby saving network bandwidth).

6. Claims 57-59 and 61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adler and Ross, in view of Dunker and MV, and further in view of Microsoft Outlook 97 (Padwick et al., Que Corporation, 1997, hereinafter "Padwick").

In considering claim 57, although the combined teaching of Adler, Ross, Dunker, and MV discloses substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose the use of calendar information in the electronic messaging system. Nonetheless, Dunker discloses the use of Microsoft Mail, which had subsequently evolved into Microsoft Outlook, which includes messaging functions for calendar information, as evidenced by Padwick. Padwick discloses the Microsoft Outlook 97 system, which stores calendar data for a user at a message store associated with the user, detects changes in calendar data at the message store (i.e. meeting requests), and then addresses and transmits the changes to the user computer (pp. 360-363). Given the teaching of Padwick, a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of replacing the Microsoft Mail system taught by Dunker with the Microsoft Outlook 97 system taught by Padwick, thereby including storage and transmission of meeting requests, to increase the functionality of the mobile device (see also, Isomursu et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,400,958, col. 8; Deo et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,356,956, cols. 3-4; both describing pager devices that can receive calendar messages from a host computer). Therefore, it would have been obvious to use the Microsoft Outlook 97 system taught by Padwick, in the combined message forwarding system taught by Adler, Ross, Dunker, and MV.

Again, it would have also been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to encrypt the calendar information before sending it to the wireless device, so that the messages could not be unintentionally or maliciously read by a third party.

In considering claim 58, decrypting the message would be inherent once the messages were encrypted. Furthermore, Padwick discloses updating a calendar database at the receiving computer (pp. 364-365).

In considering claim 59, Padwick further discloses that either end user of the Microsoft Outlook 97 system can modify calendar information and send a message to the other end user, thereby updating the calendar data in both the message store, and the other device (pp. 360-365). Thus, given that the combined teaching of Adler, Ross, Dunker, and MV discloses a two-way paging system, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to include the calendar messaging feature taught by Padwick, in both directions, to allow any system user to initiate a meeting change request.

In considering claim 61, the claim contains similar limitations to claim 59, and is thus rejected for the same reasons. In addition, the claim includes the term "two-way mirroring" of data items between the server and the mobile device, and further includes meeting requests and address book entries. Regarding the "two-way mirroring" aspect, Microsoft Outlook 97 includes this function, since it changes made to meeting

information or calendar data is saved at both the destination computer and the server computer (Padwick, pp. 362-365). In addition, Padwick discloses both meeting requests and an address book (p. 357, 360). Thus, it would have been obvious to include these features in the system taught by Adler, Ross, Dunker, and MV to take advantage of the useful features included in the Microsoft Outlook package.

7. Claim 55 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adler, in view of Ross, and further in view of Gleason (U.S. Patent No. 5,966,663).

In considering claim 55, Adler further discloses that the wireless mobile devices are configured to receive data messages (Abstract). However, neither Adler nor Ross disclose that the device may receive voice messages. Nonetheless, receiving voice messages at a pager device is well known, as evidenced by Gleason. In a similar art, Gleason discloses a system for receiving messages at a pager, wherein the messages may include data messages, video data, voice signals, and any other type of digitally encoded data (col. 1, lines 30-35). Thus, given the teaching of Gleason, a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of allowing the pager disclosed by Adler to receive voice messages, so that blind users could more easily interpret messages sent to their mobile devices.

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8. Claims 45-47, 50, 54, and 56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bezaire et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,758,088, hereinafter "Bezaire"), in view of Ross, and additionally in view of what was well known in the art at the time the invention was made.

In considering claim 45, Bezaire discloses a method for forwarding electronic mail messages from a messaging server to a plurality of wireless mobile devices, comprising the steps of:

Receiving the electronic mail messages at a messaging server (wireless gateway server) and storing the electronic mail messages in a message store having a plurality of mailboxes (inherent function of mail server 18), wherein each of the plurality of wireless mobile devices is associated with at least one of the plurality of mailboxes (col. 3, lines 11-17; col. 4, lines 20-23, 29-39);

Monitoring the plurality of mailboxes using a software program that detects the received messages (inherent in a mail server);

Addressing each of the electronic mail messages using an internet address associated with a gateway computer system (wireless service provider) that couples the Internet to a wireless network and a wireless network address associated with one of the plurality of wireless mobile devices (col. 3, lines 18-25; col. 4, lines 35-39);

Transmitting the electronic mail messages to the gateway computer system via an internet connection, routing the messages from the gateway to the wireless network, transmitting the messages from the wireless network to the plurality of wireless mobile devices, and receiving the messages at the mobile devices (col. 4, lines 29-39).

However, Bezaire fails to disclose that the software detects the received messages using a MAPI, and further fails to disclose that the messages are encrypted, and that the encrypted messages are then decrypted at the mobile device.

Nonetheless, encrypting messages to be sent across a network, and decrypting them at the destination device is well known, as evidenced by Ross. Furthermore, Examiner takes official notice that the use of MAPI in electronic messaging systems is well known.

Regarding encryption, in a similar art, Ross describes a system for sending messages across a network, wherein the messages are encrypted at a gateway device before being sent across the network to the destination device (col. 3, lines 11-23) and wherein the messages are then decrypted at the destination device (col. 3, lines 61-64). Given the teaching of Ross, a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of encrypting the messages sent in the system taught by Bezaire, to increase the security of the system.

Regarding MAPI, Examiner takes official notice that using a MAPI to detect messages in an e-mail mailbox is well known. Applicant's specification further supports this assertion, on page 13, lines 17-18, where it is admitted that Microsoft has developed its own MAPI for use in an e-mail host system. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to use a MAPI such as Microsoft's MAPI in the e-mail server taught by Bezaire, to make the system usable with a standard e-mail program such as the Microsoft Exchange e-mail program.

In considering claim 46, although neither Bezaire, nor Ross disclose compressing the messages sent over the network, Examiner takes official notice that compression of network messages is well known. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to compress the messages prior to transmission to the gateway, and to decompress the messages at the mobile device, in order to increase available bandwidth of the network.

In considering claim 47, Bezaire further discloses providing a plurality of user profiles for each of the wireless mobile devices, the profiles including the wireless address associated with the wireless mobile devices, and a filter list for blocking certain electronic mail messages from being forwarded to the wireless mobile device (col. 4, lines 27-39).

In considering claim 50, Ross further discloses storing an encryption key at the server for each of the destination devices, and using the key for each of the destination devices to encrypt detected messages (col. 3, lines 8-23).

In considering claim 54, Bezaire further discloses that the wireless devices are pagers (col. 8, lines 1-5).

In considering claim 56, the MAPI would inherently be associated with the messaging server.

9. Claims 48, 49, and 51-53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bezaire, in view of Ross, and further in view of MobileVision and Dunker.

In considering claim 48, although Bezaire teaches a method for defining rules for accepting messages only from certain originators (col. 3, lines 44-48), it does not disclose transmitting a command message from the wireless device through the gateway to the server software program, which message adds an e-mail sender to the filter list so that messages from the sender are blocked from being forwarded to the wireless device. Nonetheless, that feature is well known in the wired-to-wireless electronic messaging art, as evidenced by MV and Dunker. In a similar art, MV discloses a system for sending e-mail messages received at a network server to a wireless system for redirection to a wireless device, wherein a user of the wireless device can alter a preferred list at the server from which to receive messages (p. 4-29). Dunker further specifies that the alteration can be generated at the wireless device (p. 1, paragraph 5). Therefore, given the teaching of MV and Dunker, a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of including the preferred list feature as part of the filtering system taught by Bezaire, in order to avoid receiving junk mail once a user is already on the road. Therefore, it would have been obvious to use the filtering method taught by MV and Dunker in the system taught by Bezaire and Ross.

In considering claim 49, MV further discloses determining whether an attachment is of the type that can be received and displayed at a particular mobile device, and if so, then transmitting the attachment from the software program to the wireless mobile device (p. 4-32; "Enclosure" rules). It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to also encrypt the attachments before sending, so that the attachments could not be viewed by a third party source.

In considering claim 51, MV further discloses, generating electronic messages at the mobile device, sending them to the server, and transmitting the messages from the mailboxes to message recipients, wherein the messages are addressed using the user's e-mail address (p. 4-34). It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to use this message sending function in the system taught by Bezaire, so that users could reply to messages directly from their remote location. Although the neither Bezaire, nor MV disclose storing the reply messages at the server, Examiner takes official notice that storing, at an e-mail server, replies and other messages generated at a personal computing device is well known in the art. E-mail programs such as Microsoft Exchange, Yahoo Mail, and others, include a function for storing sent messages at the e-mail server. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to store the messages at the server in case a user wanted to review the previously sent messages.

In addition, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to include the reverse encryption steps as the steps taught by Ross, to allow secure

message transmission in both ways across the network, thus increasing security of the system.

In considering claim 52, Dunker further discloses a plurality of desktop systems in communication with the messaging server and the communication program, and controlling the operation and configuration software program using one of the plurality of desktop systems (p. 1, paragraph 5, "rules can be modified at either the office or from the road").

In considering claim 53, Dunker and MV further disclose that the desktop system is able to control whether the software program is enabled to monitor, address, and transmit electronic mail messages to a particular wireless mobile device (Dunker p. 1, paragraph 5; MV, p. 4-22, 4-26). It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to also allow control of encryption, so that messages not requiring a secure transmission could be sent without spending the additional bandwidth required for encryption (thereby saving network bandwidth).

10. Claim 55 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bezaire, in view of Ross, and further in view of Gleason (U.S. Patent No. 5,966,663).

In considering claim 55, Bezaire further discloses that the wireless mobile devices are configured to receive data messages (col. 1, line 19). However, neither Bezaire nor Ross disclose that the device may receive voice messages. Nonetheless,

receiving voice messages at a pager device is well known, as evidenced by Gleason. In a similar art, Gleason discloses a system for receiving messages at a pager, wherein the messages may include data messages, video data, voice signals, and any other type of digitally encoded data (col. 1, lines 30-35). Thus, given the teaching of Gleason, a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of allowing the pager disclosed by Bezaire to receive voice messages, so that blind users could more easily interpret messages sent to their mobile devices.

11. Claim 60 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bezaire, in view of Ross, and further in view of Zerber (U.S. Patent No. 5,951,636).

In considering claim 60, although the combined teaching of Bezaire and Ross discloses substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose the claimed steps of retrieving portions of the messages at different times and according to a user selection. Nonetheless, retrieving a first portion of a message at the destination, transmitting a request from the destination to retrieve a second portion of the message, and then sending that second portion from the messaging server is well known in the art, as evidenced by Zerber. In a similar art, Zerber discloses downloading a first portion of a message ("header") at a client, then transmitting a command to a server to download additional content of the message, and finally transmitting that second portion to the client in response (claim 1, steps (c), (g), and (h)). Thus, given the teaching of Zerber, a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of using the message retrieval function taught by Zerber in

the system taught by Bezaire and Ross, to minimize transfer time, and to consume minimal resources at the wireless device (see Zerber, col. 2, lines 24-30). Therefore, it would have been obvious to use the message retrieval system taught by Zerber in the system taught by Bezaire and Ross.

12. Claims 57-59 and 61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bezaire and Ross, in view of Dunker and MV, and further in view of Microsoft Outlook 97 (Padwick et al., Que Corporation, 1997, hereinafter "Padwick").

In considering claim 57, although the combined teaching of Bezaire, Ross, Dunker, and MV discloses substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose the use of calendar information in the electronic messaging system. Nonetheless, Dunker discloses the use of Microsoft Mail, which had subsequently evolved into Microsoft Outlook, which includes messaging functions for calendar information, as evidenced by Padwick. Padwick discloses the Microsoft Outlook 97 system, which stores calendar data for a user at a message store associated with the user, detects changes in calendar data at the message store (i.e. meeting requests), and then addresses and transmits the changes to the user computer (pp. 360-363). Given the teaching of Padwick, a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of replacing the Microsoft Mail system taught by Dunker with the Microsoft Outlook 97 system taught by Padwick, thereby including storage and transmission of meeting requests, to increase the functionality of the mobile device (see also, Isomursu et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,400,958,

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col. 8; Deo et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,356,956, cols. 3-4; both describing pager devices that can receive calendar messages from a host computer). Therefore, it would have been obvious to use the Microsoft Outlook 97 system taught by Padwick, in the combined message forwarding system taught by Bezaire, Ross, Dunker, and MV.

Again, it would have also been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to encrypt the calendar information before sending it to the wireless device, so that the messages could not be unintentionally or maliciously read by a third party.

In considering claim 58, decrypting the message would be inherent once the messages were encrypted. Furthermore, Padwick discloses updating a calendar database at the receiving computer (pp. 364-365).

In considering claim 59, Padwick further discloses that either end user of the Microsoft Outlook 97 system can modify calendar information and send a message to the other end user, thereby updating the calendar data in both the message store, and the other device (pp. 360-365). Thus, given that the combined teaching of Bezaire, Ross, Dunker, and MV discloses a two-way paging system, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to include the calendar messaging feature taught by Padwick, in both directions, to allow any system user to initiate a meeting change request.

In considering claim 61, the claim contains similar limitations to claim 59, and is thus rejected for the same reasons. In addition, the claim includes the term "two-way mirroring" of data items between the server and the mobile device, and further includes meeting requests and address book entries. Regarding the "two-way mirroring" aspect, Microsoft Outlook 97 includes this function, since it changes made to meeting information or calendar data is saved at both the destination computer and the server computer (Padwick, pp. 362-365). In addition, Padwick discloses both meeting requests and an address book (p. 357, 360). Thus, it would have been obvious to include these features in the system taught by Bezaire, Ross, Dunker, and MV to take advantage of the useful features included in the Microsoft Outlook package.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Bradley Edelman whose telephone number is (703) 306-3041. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glen Burgess can be reached on (703) 305-4792. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follows:

For all After Final papers: (703) 746-7238.

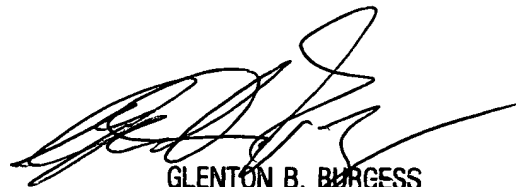
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For all other correspondences: (703) 746-7239.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

BE
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